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ADVISORY BOARD ON

RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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DAY ONE

ABRWH BOARD MEETING

The verbatim transcript of the

Meeting of the Advisory Board on Radiation and

Worker Health held at the Knoxville Marriott,

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TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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SMITH, KAREN D., Y-12 SNELLINGS, HOWARD TOOHEY, RICHARD, ORAU WALKER, ED & JOYCE, BSAG WOODY, RUTH, CLAIMANT WORMSBY, PATSY E. WRIGHT, BETTY R., Y-12 ZIEMER, MARILYN

PROCEEDINGS

(3:50 p.m.)

WELCOME AND OPENING COMMENTS DR. PAUL ZIEMER, CHAIR

DR. ZIEMER: I now will call to order the meeting of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health. Let the record show that we do have a quorum. All members are currently present with the exception of Dr. Melius, and Mr. Espinosa, and Mr. Owens, but we do have a quorum so we will now meet as a full committee. Again, let me remind everyone present, if you have not already done so, please register your attendance with us today in the registration book in the foyer.

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT

We're going to get the public comment request list here in just a moment. We have reserved one hour for public comment, and depending on the number of commenters, that will determine how much time, I guess, each person has as a maximum. And I might allow you to loan time to others if you're very brief. Actually, we don't have enough speakers for people to be brief.

I'm going to begin though with, we will begin

with the local folks. We have several people from Y-12, and I'd like to begin with Thomas Duncan. And if you would approach the mikes, individuals who are going to speak, and approach the mike and identify yourself further, and then you may give us your comments.

Is Mr. Duncan here? I am two minutes early.

Let's see if, it looks like, could it be Maxine Ryan

or -- is it Maxine? Am I reading it correctly?

MS. RYAN-WRIGHT: No, that's my mother. I'm her
daughter. My name is Betty Ryan-Wright.

DR. ZIEMER: Oh, okay.

MS. RYAN-WRIGHT: My father worked at Oak Ridge, and he died a miserable death. He had his skull removed and a titanium plate put in. And that last time I saw him I didn't even recognize him, and he told me he didn't recognize himself. This was him before, and this was him (unintelligible).

My situation is I've listened to all the things that you've said. I talked to doss (ph) people. I have talked to John Duncan. I have talked to Alexander. My situation is that my mother is 81 years old. And you all can discuss this and discuss this and discuss how many dosages had and everything like that. And when I used to ask my father what he

did for a living, he would tell me if he told me he would have to kill me, that it was a secret. And he trusted that secret.

And the main thing that I want to tell you is my father trusted where he worked. He believed in what he was doing. He believed that he was secure where he worked. He had a wonderful job. He was proud of it. Now when he died in diapers, and he died gasping for breath, and he died a miserable death that he did not deserve. And I asked him, I said, Daddy, did this come from Oak Ridge? And he said, absolutely.

And they took depositions from him. They came and went downtown and talked to them, and my mother has a book this thick. And some of the things he's told them that he would not tell them because he took an oath not to tell. And my mother was just talking to me when you all mentioned some things about the urine and everything like that, that sometimes his urine was so high that they would put him in a room and let him rest there listening to music until for a certain amount of time.

And she had to take clothes to him one time because he'd been in some radiation. And she brought those clothes home to us, but nobody knew. Nobody knew. My father trusted. And in the paper not long

ago there was a thing about my father and his, my grandfather and my father and my uncles came down from Chicago, and they worked at Oak Ridge in construction. They built Oak Ridge. They built the secret city, and then my father went into the plant and worked for 29 and a half years.

They worked at K-25. They worked at Y-12. I can't tell you everything he did because I don't know, but the thing that was in the paper not long ago that someone came after the Oak Ridge had been built and after the war was over. And I'm a baby, a boomer baby. I'll be 60 in December, December the 7th, Pearl Harbor Day. It wasn't Pearl Harbor Day that I was born.

But they told the people there that you are important. You are heroes. They came and they gave them the E Award because they said that you hastened the peace. And so my father was a hero. And I would like to, and there's a settlement that my mother's supposed to get. And my mother is 81, and she is in failing health. She could not get up here and speak to you. That's why I'm speaking for her. And she could probably tell you more about what he did and how long he worked here and there, and give you more details than I can, but she's unable to. And I would

like to see her get a settlement and her number's like 10,000 and something. I would like to see her get the settlement before she dies, before I die.

And the woman that was in Brazil, I have a message for you. I have two adopted sons from Brazil, so that's all. I just wanted to put a face. I wanted you to see that this is personal. It's not all about all your wonderful brain power that you have in this room. What we need to learn to do is make places safer for people to work where they don't die like my father did.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much, and certainly there are many such heroes in this community.

Now Randy Layman. Randy, yes.

MR. LAYMAN: My father went to work at Y-12 in 1958, and he died of myelomitic leukemia in 1981. My father fell suddenly ill on a Sunday night. He was six-two, 235 pounds. Tuesday, they diagnosed my father with leukemia right over here at this hospital across the river. Thursday, they gave him a chemotherapy, and Friday he died holding my hand. My dad didn't go a slow, agonizing death, but he went really quickly. And he told me at the hospital that he knew for a fact that where he worked contributed to killing him.

Now I don't know. You guys are scientists, but we call ourselves Ridgers. People at Oak Ridge are very tight. We're clannish in East Tennessee, and I'm proud of that. But here's what I want to say to you. Somebody mentioned 92-12. Well, my daddy worked at 92-01, 92-02, Beta-4 and Alpha-5, large fabrication plants. Somebody up here mentioned material handlers, somebody that might touch something. Well, my dad was a machinist. He turned metal at high speed where these shavings flicked in the air, in 1958, 1959, 1960, way before your 1961.

Did you ever hear about them walking through mercury knee deep at Y-12? Has anybody ever heard of cleaning metal with benzene? Y'all know what benzene will do to you? Would anybody up here handle metal treated with benzene and live to tell it? But my dad was like this. He loved this country, and if he was alive today, he'd go right back to Y-12. Would you? You all have your homes to go to. I have my home to go to. My father's in his eternal home, but when he was here, he wanted to protect this country, the arms build-up, you all know all about it.

NIOSH has been telling me for two and a half years, we're in dose reconstruction. We're in dose reconstruction. Now it's in the hands of a

physicist. Well, what kind of a physicist do you have to have to know that somebody died from those materials out at the plant? I'm not a scientist, but yet I know it. What do you guys know? Can you all settle this?

I'll tell you one more thing, we were told that the money from the government was appropriated to NIOSH to settle our cases, but you all spent the money, and now the government has had to rededicate the money, and it come across the ticker on Fox News that it would be settled soon. Are you going to spend it again or are you going to give it to the families? Your comments.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much, and incidentally maybe NIOSH can speak to this, but the money that is used in the settlement, we do not have any access to that, that's in the Federal Treasury; is that not correct? Mr. Elliott or someone can address that, but that money is not used for the expense of this board.

MR. ELLIOTT: That is correct. The Award Fund is an entitlement fund in the Treasury, and it is replenished once it reaches exhaustion. I think it's been replenished two or three times. The money that's appropriated to administer the program is a

1 separate set of funds and that's allocated on an 2 annual appropriations basis. 3 DR. ZIEMER: Let me check, and yes, thank you, 4 Mr. Layman for addressing. 5 MR. LAYMAN: Layman (pronouncing). 6 DR. ZIEMER: Layman (pronouncing), okay, thank 7 you. 8 Did Thomas Duncan come in? Thomas Duncan. 9 Perhaps he thought he was signing up for tomorrow, so 10 we'll check on that again. Also, are there any other 11 Oak Ridge folks that didn't get a chance to sign up 12 to speak that do wish to address the assembly? Any 13 other Oak Ridge folks? 14 Again, many may wish to do that tomorrow in our 15 evening public comment session. 16 Oh, I'm sorry. I missed your hand, sir. If you 17 would approach the mike, we'd be pleased to hear from 18 you. And please give us your name for the record. 19 Howard Snellings. MR. SNELLINGS: DR. ZIEMER: Howard, is it Howard? 20 21 Howard Snellings, yes, sir. MR. SNELLINGS: 22 I started at Oak Ridge when I was 16 years old. 23 I been into ever ditch, run off from all the plants, and I developed a cancer on account of that. 24

my belief. And the cancer, it's prostate cancer.

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1 Well, I believe I got it by working down in all that 2 ditch (unintelligible), and run-off from the plants. 3 I worked at Y-12 when they, back in '62 when they 4 tore everything out of Y-12 buildings and remodeled 5 And I handled some of that stuff that come out 6 of the buildings. I don't know what it was, but I 7 know that I have cancer over it. That's my comment. 8 I worked down there since I was 16 years old, and I'm 9 77 years old now. 10 DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much. 11 Anything further? 12 Yes, ma'am. 13 MS. CLELAND: I'm very glad that you had these 14 meetings for us because I was very confused about the 15 time line. My number is in the 5,000s. 16 DR. ZIEMER: Yes, can you give us your name, 17 please. 18 MS. CLELAND: Reina Cleland. 19 Reina? Do you want to spell that DR. ZIEMER: for --20 21 MS. CLELAND: R-E-I-N-A Cleland, C-L-E-L-A-N-D. 22 And my sentiments are like these people. 23 board has not addressed a time line. I worked at Oak 24 Ridge myself for ten years, so I'm in the information

business. And so I've enjoyed this because I think

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you're going to prevent this recurring from what I see of this research approach, but I do wish there were a time line. I feel like someone earlier who had said, I'm 86 so that I hope there is a settlement before I die. And my daughter is very concerned that we did not put her name as the prime because it's taking so long. But I just wish the time were addressed.

DR. ZIEMER: We will be hearing a report actually tomorrow, I think, on the status of the program, and you'll learn from Mr. Elliott or his people about the numbers of claims and the numbers that have been processed. I do know that amazingly enough they announced they have processed now over 10,000 claims, I believe, was the number, Larry, that you passed earlier this year which is more than half of the claims that have been submitted. Is that not correct?

MS. CLELAND: Does that mean that number 5,000 is

<u>DR. ZIEMER</u>: No, actually, the other -- that's the good news. The bad news, the other part of it is that some of the claims are much more complex and difficult, and there is a backlog of some of the earlier claims that are still being processed. But,

and you'll get, if you're here tomorrow, you'll get those numbers. If you're not going to be here tomorrow, I'm sure Mr. Elliott can provide them for you.

But there is a concerted effort going on to try to get many of those early claims completed as soon as possible. But as I say, the simpler ones were handled early on simply because they could be, but many were more complex, either the nature of the claim or other issues, completeness of information and so on.

Also, I have on the list Ed Walker. Ed has driven down here from New York state. He's, Ed is the spokesman really for the Bethlehem Steel group and has been able to attend a number of our meetings in the past. And since Bethlehem Steel is on this schedule again, he is kind enough to be with us. Ed, I think, drove 800 and some miles to attend the meeting so he's a real trooper.

Ed, welcome.

MR. WALKER: I want to thank you, Dr. Ziemer, and the board and everyone involved for allowing me to speak to you. (Inaudible) I want to speak to we think (inaudible) meetings that we've had and how we've been working compared to what went on when we

first started this system. I was really pleased, and it was really helpful in some of my information. And you ought to know by now that I will not be talking figures. But I did work at the plant and (inaudible). And a lot of these issues really haven't been addressed since we started.

Two thousand one is when I signed up, and I put my application in. And ten months later I found out there was going to be a dose reconstruction. It had been reported in newspaper articles that we would be receiving. I signed up in November 1, we'd be receiving compensation — and the group feels that way, everyone I talked to. Ten months after, we found out we're coming into a dose reconstruction. That's fine if that's what they felt we had to do. After that it was, it was March of '03 that dose reconstruction was approved. Okay, we waited quite awhile by then. They (unintelligible) people.

So then we were told some of these fellows from NIOSH and, I believe, some of the board members, and I believe, no there wasn't -- auditing hadn't been involved, SC&A, but we had some meetings. And we decided it would be a good idea if we talked to the site experts. Well, our dose, the technical base document had already been completed at that time, 16

months prior to that, and we were being denied.

So we had a meeting in Hamburg, and we saw the site profile. We'd been denied for 16 months, and now we're told at that meeting that, they give us some of the stuff that happened, that they knew what went on at Bethlehem Steel. I couldn't understand that, and the group can't understand if we had a technical base document that was put together and no one had ever talked to any of the site experts, how could you really tell what the people were involved in? This bothers us considerably. We still to this day cannot figure out how you can do that, make an assumption from 800 miles away and never visit the site.

Two months prior to that meeting, I got a phone call, and I was asked if the building is still standing. I said, my god, if you've got a site profile and you don't even know if the building is there, and you haven't talked to anybody, what's in this technical base document to represent the Bethlehem Steel workers or what went on? So at that meeting, I think one meeting before the SC&A was involved, and that was, I believe, the board meeting in Buffalo, New York, we met with the SC&A.

And Kathy came up and she says, Ed, could you

give me the name of some of the site workers? And I gave her a list. I can't remember, maybe 10 or 12 people that worked at the site. And I says, well, here they are. These are the people that I know. Some of them may have worked a little later, but they'll give you an idea of the layout of the plant. And I felt good about that because nobody had asked me up to this point about that. So I gave her the names and she looked into them.

At that meeting there was a real lack of concern. I'm only telling you. I'm not trying to hurt anybody or discredit anybody for what they done, but I'm telling you how we feel, and how the group felt. At that working meeting, 16 months after the technical base document, I really felt that there was no concern from NIOSH because the information that we gave them wasn't questioned.

Arjun was there. We went till noon. Most of the fellas had to leave. We signed in in the morning and went to noon. Arjun was there, and he would stop the workers as we were talking and say, what specifically does that mean? Where were you? What did you do? A concern of what the workers had, but this didn't happen from the rest of the people that were present and that bothered me quite a bit. I felt that there

should have been more concern from them than there was SC&A. I was wrong apparently.

I'm going to jump into jump into Arjun's visit that he done last December. We had our meeting on the 6th of October, just recently. Some of you were there, and Mr. Elliott made a statement which I want to apologize to him right now. I made a statement that I want to apologize right now in front of you people. He said -- I said that Mr. Elliott didn't respond to my letters. Mr. Elliott did respond to my letters. I think what I was more referring to are the issues that I never got answers for from day one. And I was wrong, and I apologize. I hope he accepts my apology, but he certainly deserves it.

Arjun called me a couple days later. He come up to Buffalo, and again, the concern about these air samples which I saw and mentioned, I believe, at that meeting that were 500 feet away from where the actual, where the work was really being done, the rolling was being done. And he came up, and he asked me to get some people together on a Saturday afternoon, and we were corresponding back and forth by the phone or talking on the phone. And we made the arrangements that he would come up Sunday. And I was so impressed with SC&A again that they would have

the concern to come up there on a Sunday to straighten out some issues that had some gray areas in them.

And we got the information from this gentleman that worked there. It was a meeting that I feel that really NIOSH should even at this stage come up and talk to these people that worked there and what really went on in Bethlehem Steel. Arjun took all the information down. I had one more fellow lined up, but he says, Ed, I've got all the information — I think we spent about two, two and a half hours — and he says, I've got all that I need, and he says, if I didn't, he says, if I had to I'd stay another day. That to me showed real concern, and somebody that's really concerned about the workers, and that's more than I had ever received before.

We got into (unintelligible) to air samples and where they were taken on the drawings. And the fella that, and we had a couple of fellas there that we were talking to. And I know we went over some of the issues this morning, but he has talked about the air samples being taken. He was, worked there back in '50 and'51. I think even earlier than that, but he talked about taking an air sample at the -- he remembered that. And he told me this about a year

ago, and when he told me that, I had seen it in the air sample data that there was some taken there.

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I knew the man was telling the truth and was real sincere because out of the clear blue he says that I remember a man taking samples by the water fountain.

Now, I never said nothing to him about that, and to this day I never said a word that I had seen it prior. So this is the credibility that that man had.

And believe me, Arjun pumped him like he had committed a murder. So I know the information, and I'm really pleased what was done there.

It was mentioned this morning something about the breathing zones and one of the samples taken it was brought up that it was taken by stand one. It was taken, actually, the breathing zone sample was taken between the salt bath and stand one. And I called up this fella, and I remember working there. I remember the salt bath, but I can't remember the detail because I got out of the plant like five years later, and I don't remember all those details. So I asked him, I says, between, I says, what's the area between the salt bath and the first stand? I knew it was considerable, but I says, about what would your best guesstimate be? And he said it was about 50 to 60 feet, which was substantial. And I says, there's no

definition or real description on where that air sample was taken, whether it was taken right by the stand or whether it was taken by the salt bath.

And as they picked out -- the crane operator was there that actually picked up these rods and took them out of the salt bath. And that area, that's all they done was he came over with the crane. He picked it up. They must have had some kind of a guide on it to hold it from swinging around, and they took it. There's really nothing there between the salt bath and stand one that would be a breathing zone sample could make anything because if anybody was there for any length of time, he was just walking from one spot over to the other. So I don't feel that air samples like that were taken properly.

I think someone asked this morning about the clean up before and after. And I don't know if that was really explained very good. There was certainly, you know, clean up before. And if you talk to any one of the workers, which I've probably talked to about 30 that actually worked there. Some of them worked there later, but they would certainly tell you what the conditions of that job was, and there was no way that plant could have been cleaned up.

And some of the stuff the man was talking about

that basement area under this cooling bin that's larger than a football field, that was like a pepper shaker with this black soot coming off of the rod down below. Now we talk about a ten-hour day. They rolled on Saturday so ten hours for working would be favorable to them. Those guys didn't clean that out on Saturday to start with. They cleaned it out whenever they were sent down.

Now I don't know how it was mixed when it got down there, whether there was a layer of steel on top of it or not, but I can actually, I could bring you the person that actually went down and shoveled it up with a shovel and a wheelbarrow and shoveled up into a hopper. And they took it out and dumped it into these cars that I was referring to this morning. So clean up wasn't in that ten-hour day. That operation didn't start Saturday morning at eight o'clock and quit at 4:30 in the afternoon. That operation was on continually.

When did they clean it out? Sometimes they'd clean it out twice a month. Sometimes they'd clean it out once a week. There was no set time. When they had the spare men there to go down and do it, they went down and cleaned it out. They didn't take out a layer of steel and then say, well, here's the

uranium. Don't get near it. No protection whatsoever, and it was impossible to clean it out.

So you talk about how long were they working with uranium? The electricians that worked down there didn't (unintelligible) that. The carpenters that worked down in that pit, yes, there was electrical boxes and there was buildings. They had to do maintenance work down there all week long. If it was there, they walked through it to get to their spot, to their work station. It was mixed up. There was no (inaudible) and 50 percent's going to be gone tomorrow and another 50 percent the next day. That's not going to happen in any of the areas at Bethlehem Steel.

And then there was stuff that went up into the ceiling. You've probably seen the picture, the size of that mill. And if you go downstairs and you look in that hallway down there, that isn't as big as the operation at Bethlehem Steel. When you take, and you're running uranium from one end with different procedures, and you take that building and it's just pretty, pretty accurate, too, the size of that room, you're not going to clean that up in one shift. There's no way.

And if you do clean it, it's not going to be work

down there. These guys did not clean it. The boss told them to clean it -- and there was a track through it. They'll sweep it off into a corner, and that's where it was. So we're not talking a ten-hour day down there.

(Inaudible) that three period of '50 and '51, and I know (inaudible) been allowed a rolling once a month, and I guess you could say that's claimant favorable. You could say it, but I don't think it's too claimant favorable because there is documentation that says that something went on in '49 and '50. It was documentation that there were records, but they were destroyed. And I'm going to explain to you why something had to go on that only made sense to me and to anybody that worked down there.

That building that I told you downstairs was just where they rolled uranium. There was other buildings attached to this building about that size that ringed off to the side. And if you opened up a door, right on Lake Erie basically, right on the beach, you opened up the doors to get ventilation in summer. Well, they weren't open every day in summer. That thing would blow.

This 50 percent every day that you're losing, you open up one of those big double-head doors openings

to let the wind come in, that stuff is mixed in the pile. You could be sitting there and a pile of pure uranium could come down and hit you today, maybe the next day it's still, and you didn't know. That could have stayed up there for three, four days until the door was opened or a crane went by and happened to bump it or shake it off. So as far as not being exposed other than those ten hours is just really ridiculous.

And as far as what period, from '49 to '51, they did not walk in there on the first test rolling and say, here, we got uranium, fellas. Start it up; let her rip. That wasn't the case. They had that mill, and this fella that Arjun talked to said it took them well over a year when they first built that mill to open the mill after it was built to get what he called the bugs out of it because we were having cobbles with steel. And to get it so they could really start rolling on a production basis on regular steel was well over a year.

Well, I don't believe anybody in this room thinks that they went in there Saturday morning and says, okay, come in Saturday morning. We're going to run uranium. First of all, the rolling runs Bethlehem Steel had 16 roll stands or mills so to speak that

you rolled out this rod in. They ended up, they took out of the middle of these stands, they called it from nothing to finishing. They took out of the middle of these 16 stands, they took out enough stands that they could start the uranium because they figured out that they could roll a three inch billet or a four inch billet with only six stands of uranium down to that inch and a half rod. So they didn't need the rest of the stands.

That wasn't thought of that morning. That had to be researched. They had to test it. We were working with lead billets. They had to build the salt baths. All that had to be done. They were working in that plant, and I think this document that we're talking about, I was talking about, will attest to that. There was experimental work going on that weren't considered rollings. There was no consideration given to the work that those people done and to make the rollers.

They had to make these rollers. These rollers were special, and they put them in these big stands, and they rolled like a washing machine roller, and they had ridges in them. The first ridge might have been three inches. The next one might have been two and a half, and the next one might have been two and,

you know, and there was a pair of rollers that we had to squeeze this rod down in. And those all had to be made, and that all had to be tested. And there's nothing in the dose reconstruction that picks up any exposure for that.

And we don't know. What did they do with the lead bath? What experiments did they do with the lead bath? This lead bath was an open bath like a bathtub made out of brick, and they had heat in it. And they preheated this uranium in a furnace, brought it over, put it in the lead bath. The uranium and the lead, today you can't sell your house in New York state if you've got lead in the paint that was put in there 60 years ago. They won't allow you to get that close to lead.

These men bend over with hooks, and as those rods, those bolts came down, and there's nine of them in there, they had to by hand take it out. Where's the breathing zone samples? Where was the breathing zone samples then? Do you want to stick your head over a salt bath, 11, 12 hundred degrees with a hook with no protection at all?

Remember, we were lied to for 50 years by the government. We had no idea. The boss sent you to go over there and get them out of there. You had no

idea. It wasn't steel -- It wasn't any different than steel as far as you're concerned. And at times they couldn't even get them out. They were so heavy that the hooks and that bent.

None of this is taken into consideration in this dose reconstruction, the site profile. So these are some of the issues, and there's many, many more that I could go on, but for your benefit, I asked for a half hour, and it might be about that so I don't want you all walking out when I'm standing here talking. So these are some of the real issues that I'm concerned about beside the technical base.

And if you don't have the right information, you might want to, if you don't understand that operation, I can't see how anybody can make a dose reconstruction and be accurate with it. And we're talking (unintelligible). As I said over the salt bath, the temperature of that and how much did you take in in a day. How does anybody know?

And the fact that the government has paid sites. They have paid workers at sites with no questions asked and no dose reconstruction. I've got bladder cancer. I'll live with that as long as I can. People are getting paid in other parts of the country no questions asked. Is it fair to the Bethlehem

Steel or is it fair to any worker whether it's down here, whether it's up at Simonds Saw, whether it's Linde, is it fair when you make up a technical base document without the proper information input?

There may be a lot of facilities that this program works at. I'm not going to deny that, maybe a lot of them, but there's a lot of them that don't. And I think unless it's thoroughly researched that we're not getting a fair shake. And so much for today. I may have more for tomorrow, but we'll leave it go at that today. And I want to thank you again. I really hope that you consider this and have NIOSH really look into this because I really feel that we're getting an unfair shake on this whole thing. Thank you very much.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you, Ed. And indeed, you've been a good resource for the contractor and for NIOSH to help identify some of the issues and work practices there at Bethlehem Steel helping us do a better job at what we're supposed to do as well, and so we thank you for that.

Last opportunity, anyone else that wishes to address the assembly that didn't get a chance to sign up?

Yes, sir, please approach the mike. Give us your

name again.

MR. BEATTY: Yes, sir, my name is Ray Beatty.

I'm currently employed at the Fernald site, Fernald,

Ohio. I purposely waited last here to not infringe

upon the local folks here to speak. And I, too, have

attended numerous board meetings, followed it rather

closely, and I also sit on an advisory board or two

myself, one being the Fernald Medical Monitoring

Program. And one of the tasks that we have as an

advisory board is to make sure that things, you know,

programmatically are running smoothly.

Well, I'm here today to point out one major problem that we've encountered with a claimant from Fernald, and I think it's something very important the board needs to hear. I have been designated as a representative through the Department of Labor's forums to represent this individual through the claims process. I'm talking about an individual who works at Fernald, is still employed, has been there since March 9th of 1953, still working.

He filed a claim back in April of this year. I won't go into a lot of details due to the sensitivity and everything, but nevertheless, he has a brother that works at the site as well. His brother has a form of cancer as well and in the process of wading

through these processes that DOL, DOE, NIOSH, and different ones have, the phone interview process was the issue come to hand.

The second gentleman that filed his claim filed like eight, nine, ten weeks after the first gentleman. He was talking about his phone interview process coming one day in our office, and we thought that was somewhat, you know, different that the first individual hadn't been contacted who had filed eight or nine weeks earlier.

So we did a little investigative work and found out that the first individual's application was laying on the desk of a Department of Labor claims representative. Called this individual to find out what the problem was. Why hadn't his gone to NIOSH for dose reconstruction or at least a phone interview. He said he had contacted the Department of Energy three times and could not get employment verification.

Now is that silly or what? This guy's a 53 year veteran, still working there, and they can't prove he's employed there or worked there. Now in all fairness to them, there was a break in his service for military service, two years. Doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure that out that this guy is

still there. This is a breakdown in communications. Now if this happened to a 50 year veteran that's still employed, what are these people throughout the country going through on this process?

Someone really needs to take a good look at this.

Now in fairness again to some of the agencies involved, I wasn't getting anywhere with the Department of Energy personally. They didn't want to talk to me or the individual that was involved.

Called the Department of Labor and asked for a copy of where he had requested this employment verification. He did not want to do that. I understood what his reasonings were.

So my next step is to contact NIOSH personally and find out what I could do. Thank goodness someone there helped me, and I appreciate that very much. So found out just before I left for this meeting yesterday that his employment verification had been done this past week. It took six months to prove that he worked there.

There's something badly wrong with that process so I'd like for the board to be aware of it. If you want any kind of details or verification, any kind of documentation to support what I've stated here today, I have it. And especially an e-mail or a fax, I

should say, from the Department of Energy finally that they had only received one request for employment verification.

Now someone in the Department of Labor or someone in the Department of Energy has not told me the truth, and I'd like to find out which one didn't tell me the truth, okay? So that's the kind of stuff that's going on. Thank you very much.

DR. ZIEMER: Thank you very much, and we're pleased that you were able to get that solved with NIOSH's help. Incidentally, this will be on the record, but the board itself has run into frustrations at times trying to get things from the Department of Energy as well, and sometimes find it very difficult ourselves to get into the bureaucracy. That doesn't excuse it, but it's something unfortunately more common than one would hope. We're glad that you were able to get that solved by persistence which is what usually is required.

Now we do have a chance for anyone else, final comments?

If not, I thank you all for participating. I do want to remind you that in addition to the regular session tomorrow, which is open, and it begins at 8:30, there will be a public comment period tomorrow

evening beginning at seven o'clock, and you're certainly welcome to participate then if you so desire.

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So with that we are recessed until tomorrow. Thank you very much.

(Meeting adjourned at 4:37 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the above and foregoing on the day of October 17, 2005; and it is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither kin nor counsel to any of the parties herein, nor have any interest in the cause named herein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the 4th day of December, 2005.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR

CERTIFIED MERIT COURT REPORTER

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-2102